

FUM

Thus fighting fires a while themselves consume;
But freight, like Turks, forc'd on to win or die,
They first lay tender bridges of their fumes,
And o'er the breach in unctuous vapours fly. *Dryden.*

2. Vapour; any volatile parts flying away.
Love is a smoke rais'd with the fume of sighs;
Being purg'd, a fire sparkling in lovers eyes. *Shakespeare.*
It were good to try the taking of fumes by pipes, as they do
in tobacco, of other things, to dry and comfort. *Bacon.*
In Winter, when the heat without is less, it becomes so far
condensed as to be visible, flowing out of the mouth in form
of a fume, or crasser vapour; and may, by proper vessels, set
in a strong freezing mixture, be collected in a considerable
quantity. *Woodward's Natural History.*

3. Exhalation from the stomach.
The fumes of drink discompose and stupify the brains of a
man overcharged with it. *South's Sermons.*

Plung'd in sloth we lie, and snore supine,
As fill'd with fumes of undigested wine. *Dryden's Pers. Sat.*
Pow'r, like new wine, does your weak brain surprize,
And its mad fumes in hot discourses rise;
But time these yielding vapours will remove:
Mean while I'll taste the sober joys of love. *Dryden's Aurel.*

4. Rage; heat of mind; passion.
The fumes of his passion do really intoxicate and confound
his judging and discerning faculty. *South.*

5. Any thing unsubstantial.
When Duncan is asleep, his two chamberlains
Will I with wine and wafers to convince,
That memory, the warder of the brain,
Shall be a fume. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

6. Idle conceit; vain imagination.
Plato's great year would have some effect, not in renewing
the state of like individuals; for that is the fume of those, that
conceive the celestial bodies have more accurate influences
upon those things below, than indeed they have, but in groins.
Bacon, Essay 59.

To lay aside all that may seem to have a show of fumes and
fancies, and to speak solids, a war with Spain is a mighty
work. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

TO FUME. *v. n.* [fumer, French; fumus, Latin.]

1. To smoke.
Their pray'r's pass'd
Dimensionless through heav'nly doors; then clad
With incense, where the golden altar fum'd,
By their great intercessor, came in fight
Before the Father's throne. *Milton's Paradise Lost, l. xi.*

From thence the fuming trail began to spread,
And lambent glories danc'd about her head. *Dryd. En.*

Straight heave round the fair her airy band;
Some, as the fipp'd, the fuming liquor fann'd. *Pope.*

2. To vapour; to yield exhalations.
Tie up the libertine in a field of feasts,
Keep his brain fuming. *Shakespeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Whose constant cups lay fuming to his brain,
And always boil in each extended vein. *Roscommon.*

3. To pass away in vapours.
We have
No anger in our eyes, no storm, no lightning;
Our hate is spent and fum'd away in vapours,
Before our hands be at work. *Ben. Jonson's Catiline.*

The first fresh dawn then wak'd the gladden'd race
Of uncorrupted man, nor blusht to see
The sluggish sleep beneath its sacred beam;
For their light slumbers gentle fum'd away. *Thomson's Spring.*

4. To be in a rage.
When he knew his rival free'd and gone,
He swells with wrath; he makes outrageous moan:
He frets, he fumes, he flares, he stamps the ground,
The hollow tow'r with clamours rings around. *Dryden.*

TO FUME. *v. a.*
1. To smoke; to dry in the smoke.
Those that serve for hot countries they used at first to fume,
by hanging them upon long sticks one by one, and drying
them with the smoke of a soft fire. *Carew.*

2. To perfume with odours in the fire.
She fum'd the temples with an od'rous flame,
And oft before the sacred altars came,
To pray for him who was an empty name. *Dryden.*

The fuming of the holes with brimstones, garlic, or other
unfavoury things, will drive moles out of the ground. *Martini.*

3. To disperse in vapours.
The heat will fume away most of the scent. *Martini.*

FUMETTES. *n. f.* [French.] A word introduced by cooks,
and the pupils of cooks, for the stink of meat.
A haunch of venison made her sweat,
Unless it had the right fumette. *Swift.*

FUMID. *adj.* [fumidus, Latin.] Smoky; vaporous.

FUN

A crafts and fumid exhalation is caused from the combat of
the sulphur and iron with the acid and nitrous spirits of aqua-
fortis. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii. c. 5.*

FUMIDITY. *n. f.* [from fumid.] Smokiness; tendency to
smoke. *Diag.*

TO FUMIGATE. *v. n.* [from fumus, Latin; fumiger, Fr.]
1. To smoke; to perfume by smoke or vapour.
Wouldst thou preserve thy family's health,
With fragrant thyme the city fumigate,
And break the waxen walls to save the state. *Dryden's Virg.*

2. To medicate or heal by vapours.
FUMIGATION. *n. f.* [fumigatio, Latin; fumigation, French;
from fumigare.]

1. Scents raised by fire.
Fumigations, often repeated, are very beneficial. *Arbuthnot.*

My fumigation is to Venus, just
The souls of roses, and red coral's dust:
And, last, to make my fumigation good,
'Tis mixt with sparrows brains and pigeons blood. *Dryden.*

2. The application of medicines to the body in fumes.
FUMINGLY. *adv.* [from fume.] Angriily; in a rage.
That which we move for our better learning and instruction
fake, turneth unto anger and choler in them: they grow alto-
gether out of quietness with it; they answer fuming's, that
they are ashamed to defile their pens with making answer to
such idle questions. *Hooker, b. v. f. 22.*

FUMITER. *n. f.* See FUMATORY.
Why, he was met even now,
As mad as the vex'd sea; finging aloud,
Crown'd with rank fumiter and furrow-weeds. *Shakespeare.*

FUMOUS. *adj.* [fumeus, French; from fume.] Producing
fumes.
From dice and wine the youth retir'd to rest,
And puff'd the fumes god from out his breast:
Ev'n then he dream'd of drink and lucky play;
More lucky had it lasted till the day. *Dryden's En.*

FUN. *n. f.* [A low cant word.] Sport; high merriment; fro-
licksome delight.
Don't mind me, though, for all my fun and jokes,
You bards may find us bloods good-natur'd folks. *Moore.*

FUNCTION. *n. f.* [functio, Latin.]
1. Discharge; performance.
There is hardly a greater difference between two things
than there is between a representing commoner in the func-
tion of his public calling, and the same person in common
life. *Swift.*

2. Employment; office.
The ministry is not now bound to any one tribe: now
none is secluded from that function of any degree, state, or
calling. *Whitgift.*

You have paid the heav'n's your function, and the prisoner
the very debt of your calling. *Shakef. Measure for Measure.*

Nor was it any policy of state, or obliquity of will, or
partiality of affection either to the men or their function,
which fixed me. *King Charles.*

This double function of the goddess gives a considerable
light and beauty to the ode which Horace has address'd to
her. *Addison's Remarks on Italo.*

Let not these indignities discourage us from asserting the
just privileges and pre-eminence of our holy function and cha-
racter. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

3. Single act of any office.
Without difference those functions cannot, in orderly sort,
be executed. *Hosker.*

They have several offices and prayers against fire, tem-
pests, and especially for the dead, in which functions they use
sacerdotal garments. *Stillingfleet's Def. of Diss. on Rom. Cath.*

4. Trade; occupation.
Follow your function; go, and batten on cold bits. *Shakespeare.*

5. Office of any particular part of the body.
The bodies of men, and other animals, are excellently well
fitted for life and motion; and the several parts of them well
adapted to their particular functions. *Bentley's Sermons.*

6. Power; faculty.
Tears in his eyes, distraction in his aspect,
A broken voice, and his whole function sitting
With forms to his conceit. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

Nature seems
In all her functions weary of herself:
My race of glory run, and race of shame;
And I shall shortly be with them that rest. *Milton.*

Whatever warms the heart, or fills the head,
As the mind opens, and its functions spread,
Imagination plies her dang'rous art,
And pours it all upon the peccant part. *Pope.*

Though every human constitution is morbid, yet are their
diseases consistent with the common functions of life. *Arbuthnot.*

FUND. *n. f.* [fundus, French; fundus, a bag, Latin.]
1. Stock; capital; that by which any expense is supported.
He touches the passions more delicately than Ovid, and per-
forms all this out of his own fund, without diving into the
arts and sciences for a supply. *Dryden.*

FUN

Part must be left, a fund when foes invade,
And part employ'd to roll the wat'ry tide. *Dryden.*

In preaching, no men succeed better than those who trust
entirely to the stock or fund of their own reason, advanced
indeed, but not overlaid by commerce with books. *Swift.*

2. Stock or bank of money.
As my estate has been hitherto either tost upon seas, or
fluctuating in funds, it is now fixed in substantial acres. *Add.*

FUNDAMENT. *n. f.* [fundamentum, Latin.] The back part
of the body.
FUNDAMENTAL. *adj.* [fundamentalis, Lat. from fundament.]
Serving for the foundation; that upon which the rest is built;
essential; important; not merely accidental.

Until this can be agreed upon, one main and fundamental
cause of the most grievous war is not like to be taken from
the earth. *Raleigh's Essays.*

You that will be less fearful than discreet,
That love the fundamental part of state,
More than you doubt the change of it. *Shakef. Coriolanus.*

Others, when they were brought to allow the throne vacant,
thought the succession should go to the next heir, according to
the fundamental laws of the kingdom, as if the last king were
actually dead. *Swift's Examiner.*

Gain some general and fundamental truths, both in philo-
sophy, in religion, and in human life. *Watts.*

Such we find they are, as can controul
The servile actions of our wav'ring soul,
Can fright, can alter, or can chain the will;
Their ill all built on life, that fundamental ill. *Prior.*

Yet some there were among the founder few,
Of those who less presum'd, and better knew,
Who durst assert the juster ancient cause,
And here restor'd wit's fundamental laws. *Pope on Criticism.*

FUNDAMENTAL. *n. f.* Leading proposition; important and
essential part which is the groundwork of the rest.
We will propose the question, whether those who hold the
fundamentals of faith may deny Christ damnably, in respect of
those superstructures and consequences that arise from them. *South's Sermons.*

It is a very just reproach, that there should be so much vio-
lence and hatred in religious matters among men who agree in
all fundamentals, and only differ in some ceremonies, or mere
speculative points. *Swift.*

FUNDAMENTALLY. *adv.* [from fundamental.] Essentially;
originally.
As virtue is seated fundamentally in the intellect, so perspec-
tively in the fancy; so that virtue is the force of reason, in
the conduct of our actions and passions to a good end. *Greav.*

Religion is not only useful to civil society, but fundamen-
tally necessary to its very birth and constitution. *Bentley.*

The unlimited power placed fundamentally in the body of a
people, the legislators endeavour to deposit in such hands as
would preserve the people. *Swift on the Diss. in Ath. and Rome.*

FUNERAL. *n. f.* [funus, Latin; funerales, French.]
1. The solemnization of a burial; the payment of the last
honours to the dead; obsequies.

Here, under leave of Brutus, and the rest,
Come I to speak in Caesar's funeral. *Shak. Julius Caesar.*

Turn from their office to black funeral,
He that had cast out many unburied, had none to mourn for
him, nor any solemn funerals, nor sepulchre with his
fathers. *Shakespeare.*

No widow at his funeral shall weep.
The pomp or procession with which the dead are carried. *2 Mac. v. 10.*

You are sometimes desirous to see a funeral pass by in the
street. *Swift's Directions to the Chambermaid.*

3. Burial; interment.
May he find his funeral
P' th' sands, when he before his day shall fall. *Denham.*

FUNERAL. *adj.* Used at the ceremony of interring the
dead.
Our inframments to melancholy bells,
Our wedding cheer to a sad funeral feast. *Shak. R. and Jul.*

Let such honours
And funeral rites, as to his birth and virtues
Are due, be first perform'd. *Denham's Sophy.*

Thy hand o'er towns the funeral torch displays,
And forms a thousand ill's ten thousand ways. *Dryden.*

FUNERAL. *adj.* [funerarius, Latin.] Suiing a funeral; dark;
dismal.
But if his soul hath wing'd the destin'd flight,
Inhabitant of deep disast'rous night,
Homeward with pious speed repairs the main,
To the pale shade funeral rites ordain. *Pope's Odyssey, b. i.*

FUNGUS. *n. f.* [from fungus.] Unfold excrescence. *Diag.*
FUNGIOUS. *adj.* [from fungus.] Excrecent; spongy; want-
ing firmness.

It is often employed to keep down the fungous lips that
spread upon the bone; but it is much more painful than the
echarotick medicines. *Sharp's Surgery.*

FUR

FUNGUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] Strictly a mushroom: a word used to
express such excrescences of flesh as grow out upon the lips
of wounds, or any other excrescence from trees or plants not
naturally belonging to them; as the agarick from the larch-
tree, and auricula judæ from elder. *Quincy.*

The surgeon ought to vary the diet as the fibres lengthen
too much, are too fluid, and produce fungus, or as they
harden and produce callosities. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

FUNICLE. *n. f.* [funiculus, Latin.] A small cord; a small
ligature; a fibre.
FUNICULAR. *adj.* [funiculaire, Fr. from funicle.] Consisting
of a small cord or fibre.

FUNK. *n. f.* A stink. A low word.
FUNNEL. *n. f.* [infundibulum, Latin; whence fundible, fundles,
funnel.]

1. An inverted hollow cone with a pipe descending from it,
through which liquors are poured into vessels with narrow
mouths; a tundish.

If you pour a glut of water upon a bottle, it receives little
of it; but with a funnel, and by degrees, you shall fill many
of them. *Ben. Jonson's Discoveries.*

Some the long funnel's curious mouth extend,
Through which ingested meats with ease descend. *Blackm.*

The outward ear or auricula is made hollow, and con-
tracted by degrees, to draw the sound inward, to take in as
much as may be of it, as we use a funnel to pour liquor into
any vessel. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. A pipe or passage of communication.
Towards the middle are two large funnels, bored through
the roof of the grotto, to let in light or fresh air. *Addison.*

FUR. *n. f.* [furrure, French.]
1. Skin with soft hair with which garments are lined for warmth,
or covered for ornament.

December must be expressed with a horrid and fearful coun-
tenance; as also at his back a bundle of holly, holding in fur
mittens the sign of Capricorn. *Peachment on Drawing.*

'Tis but dressing up a bird of prey in his cap and furs to
make a judge of him. *L'Estrange.*

And lordly gout wrapt up in fur,
And wheezing asthma, loth to stir. *Swift.*

2. Soft hair of beasts found in cold countries, where nature pro-
vides coats suitable to the weather; hair in general.

This night, wherein the cubdrawn bear would couch,
The lion and the belly-pinched wolf
Keep their fur dry, unbonnetted he runs,
And bids what will take all. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

Such animals as feed upon flesh qualify it, the one by swal-
lowing the hair or fur of the beasts they prey upon, the other
by devouring some part of the feathers of the birds they gorge
themselves with. *Ray on the Creation.*

3. Any moisture exhaled to such a degree as that the remainder
sticks on the part.
Methinks I am not right in ev'ry part;
I feel a kind of trembling at my heart:
My pulse unequal, and my breath is strong;
Besides a filthy fur upon my tongue. *Dryden's Pers. Sat. 3.*

TO FUR. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To line or cover with skins that have soft hair.
How mad a fight it was to see Dametas, like rich tissue
fur'd with lambskins? *Sidney, b. ii.*

Through tatter'd cloaths small vices do appear;
Robes and fur'd gowns hide all. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

You are for dreams and slumbers, brother priest;
You fur your gloves with reason. *Shakef. Troil. and Cress.*

2. To cover with soft matter.
To make lamplblack, take a torch and hold it under the bot-
tom of a latten basin; and, as it groweth to be fur'd and
black within, strike it with a feather into some shell. *Peachment.*

The sisters, mourning for their brother's loss,
Their bodies hid in bark, and fur'd with moss. *Dryden.*

Their frying blood compels to irrigate
Their dry fur'd tongues. *Phillips.*

A dungeon wide and horrible; the walls
On all sides fur'd with mouldy damps, and hung
With clots of rosy gore. *Addison.*

FUR. *adv.* [It is now commonly written far.] At a distance.
The white lovely dove
Doth on her wings her utmost swiftness prove,
Finding the gripe of falcon fierce not fur. *Sidney.*

FUR-WROUGHT. *adj.* [fur and wrought.] Made of fur.
Silent along the mazy margin stray,
And with the fur-wrought fly delude the prey. *Gay's Poet.*

FURACIOUS. *adj.* [furax, Latin.] Thievish; inclined to
steal.
FURACITY. *n. f.* [from furax, Latin.] Disposition to theft;
thievishness. *Dict.*

FUR-BELOW. *n. f.* [fur and below.] Fur sewed on the lower
part of the garment; an ornament of dress.
Nays, oft in dreams invention we bestow
To change a founce, or add a fur-below. *Pope.*